The Clean Water Act at Work: The Wonderful World of Wastewater Treatment

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Wastewater Treatment Process

CWA Regulation Of Process

Challenges For The Future



Pre-Sewer Era 1800 to 1880

- Bodily Waste
- Population Growth
- Industrial Revolution
- Modern Cities
- Cesspools/Privy Vaults
- Water Closets
- Septic System
- Chemical Wastes
- Sanitation and Public Health Issue





Sewer ERA Begins 1900s

- East Coast Cities Sewers
- Enclose Tributaries
- Communicable Diseases
- Dead and Smelly Rivers
- Philly Airport
- 1920s Solids Removed
- Sewage Sludge
- Ocean Dumping





Modern Treatment Era

- 1948 FWPCA
- Research/Funding
- 1970s Polluted Waters
- 1972 CWA
- Construction Grants
- Regional Wastewater Treatment Facilities
- POTWs







Who Are These Folks?

- True Environmentalists
- Public Servants
- Protecting Public Health
- 16,000 POTWs
- 100,000 pumping stations
- 800,000 miles of sewers
- 32 Billion Gallons per day
- U.S. Toilets
- Dirty Job





How Do They Do It?

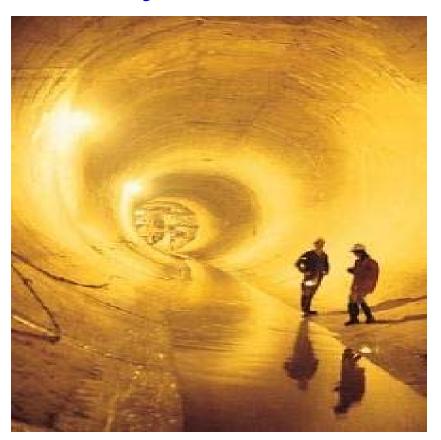
- Industrial Pretreatment
- Eliminate Contamination
- Pass Through/Interfere
- Industrial User Discharge
- Chemicals
- Limit Materials and Quantities
- Plant Can Safely Process





The Collection System

- Toilets and Sinks
- Ordinary Domestic
 Sanitary Wastewater
- Sewer Laterals
- Main/Trunk Sewers
- Interceptor Sewers
- Gravity Fed System
- Pumping or Lift Stations





Wastewater Treatment Plant

- Screens Remove Trash
- Wood, Rocks, Animals
- Open Basins Release Dissolved Gases
- Hydrogen Sulfide
- Organic Material Decays
- Aeration bubbled Oxygen
- Suspend Organic
- Inorganic Settles
- Grit gravel and sand





Primary Treatment

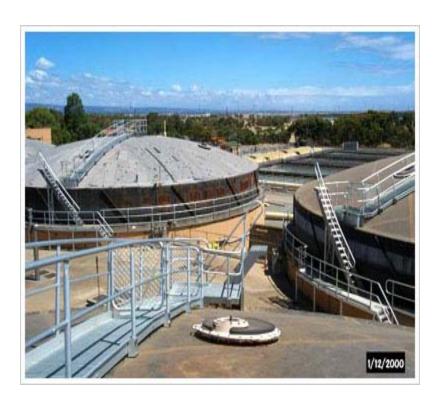
- Sedimentation Tanks or Clarifiers
- Lighter Materials
- Oil, Grease, Soap
- Floats on Top Scum
- Heavier Solids Sink to Bottom of Tank
- Primary Sludge
- Fed to Digesters





Secondary Treatment

- Digesters Big Stomachs
- Biological Process
- Activated Sludge
- Microorganisms Bugs
- Naturally Decomposes
 Sewage
- Food and Oxygen
- 20 Day Process
- Heat Reduces Pathogens
- Produces Methane Gas





Biosolids

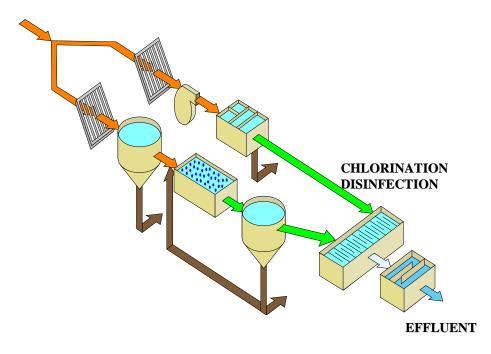
- Centrifuges Remove Excess Water
- Class "B" Biosolids Cake
- Truck or Train Transport
- Farms/Reclamation Sites
- Landfill
- Compost or Heat Drying
- Reduce Pathogens More
- Class "A" Home Garden Fertilizer





Effluent

- Filtration Sand or Carbon
- Reduce Bacteria and Turbidity
- Chlorine Contact Tanks
- Kills Remaining Bacteria
- Sulfur Dioxide
- Neutralize Residual Chlorine
- Sensitive Aquatic Life





CWA Regulation

- CWA 307(b)
- Pretreatment Standards
- 40 CFR 403, et seq.
- National General and Specific Discharge Prohibitions
- Pass Through
- Interference





Specific Prohibitions

- Corrosive pH < 5
- Solid or Viscous
- High Temp. >104 F⊕
- Non-biodegradable Oils
- Producing Toxic Vapors
- Potentially Explosive –
 Flashpoint < 140 F⊕
- Interfering Flow Rate or Concentration
- Trucked or Hauled





National Categorical Standards

- Created Categories
- Numeric Limits
- Electroplating/Copper
- Even Playing Field
- Local Limits
- More Stringent
- Floor Not Ceiling
- Site Specific Data
- Dye Manufacturer



"I remember when there was no damn environment."



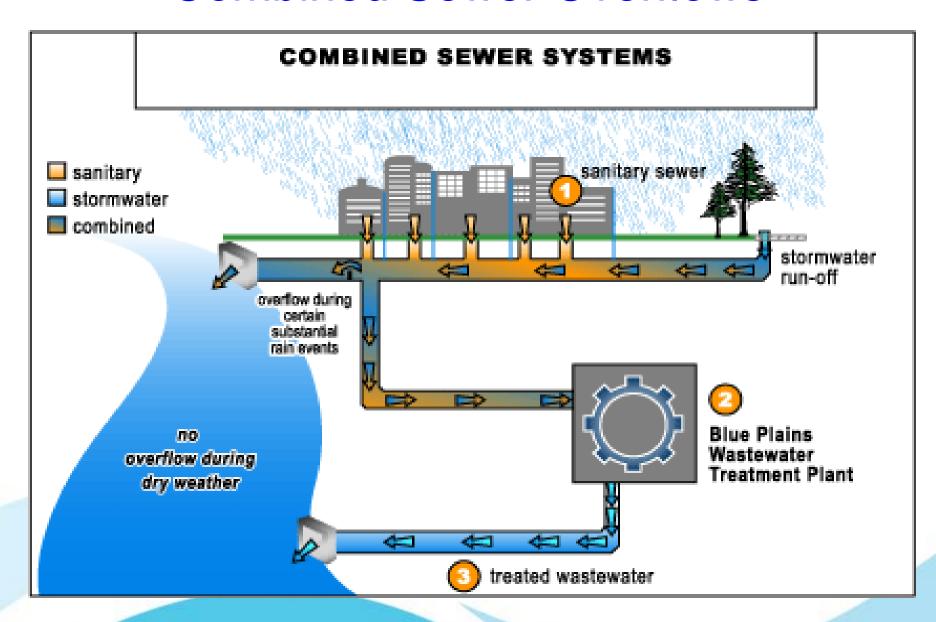
Industrial Discharge Permits

- Delegated Authority
- Regulator
- Violations
- Enforcement Action
- Fines/Corrective Action
- Consent Order
- Revoke Permit
- Collection System





Combined Sewer Overflows



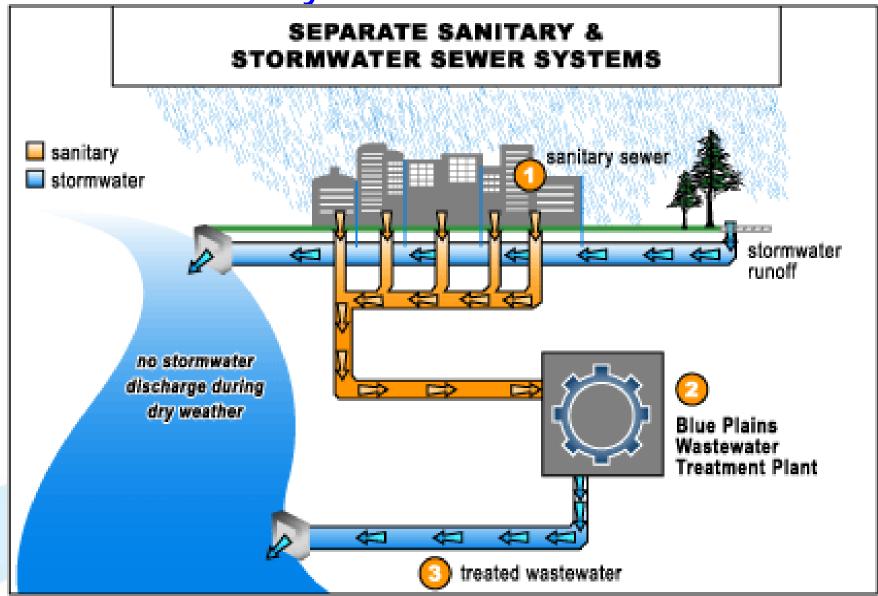
CSO Regulation

- Point Source Discharges
- NPDES Requirements
- WQS Via LTCP
- 1994 CSO Policy
- Presumed Compliance
- 85% CSO Capture
- 4 M CSOs Per Year
- In 2000, CWA 402(q)(1)





Sanitary Sewer Overflows



SSO Regulation

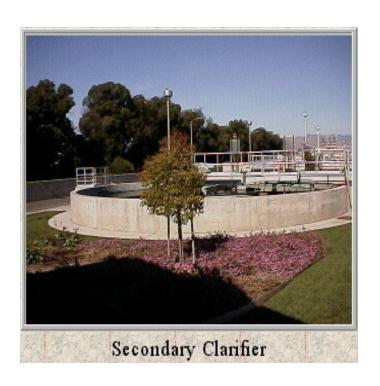
- SSOs illegal
- Impossible Standard
- FAC 1994-1999
- Reasonable Regulation
- 2001 SSO Rule
- Bush Administration
- Further Review
- Obama Administration





Secondary Treatment

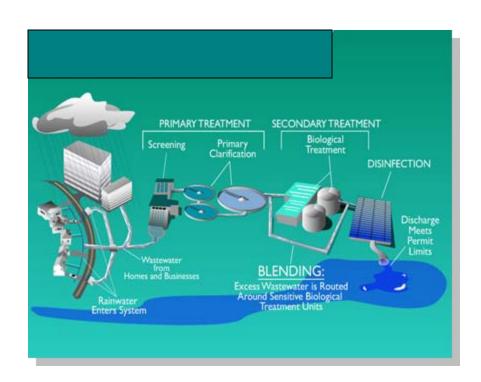
- CWA Doesn't Dictate Operations
- Focuses On Output
- Every Plant Different
- CWA 301(b)(1)(B)
- Effluent Limitation Guidelines
- 40 CFR 133.102
- Enforced Through NPDES Permits





NPDES Permits

- Point Source Discharge
- Like Industrial Permits
- EPA or State Issues
- Effluent Limits
- Reporting/Monitoring
- Violations
- Enforcement
- Consent Decrees
- Civil Penalties/Prison





Permitting Process

- Five Year Term
- 180 Days
- Two Years to Negotiate
- Continue Administratively
- Publish Draft for Public Comment
- Public Hearings
- Appeal to EAB/State Ct.
- CWA = 402(k) Permit Shield





Regulating Biosolids

- NPDES/Effluent
- Treatment Residuals
- Useful Nutrients
- CWA 405
- 40 CFR 503
- Risk-Based Regulation
- Protect Human Health
- Class "A" and "B"





Beneficial Reuse

- Treatment Process
 Continues in Soil
- Pathogens Reduced
- 60% Land Applied
- 20% Incinerated
- 17% Landfill
- 3% Reclamation Work
- Western PA
- Zinc Smelting Site





Future Challenges

- Federal/State Regulation
- NIMBY
- Odor
- Safety
- Risk Assessment
- Local Government Bans
- Preemption
- Better Ideas?





Non-Point Sources

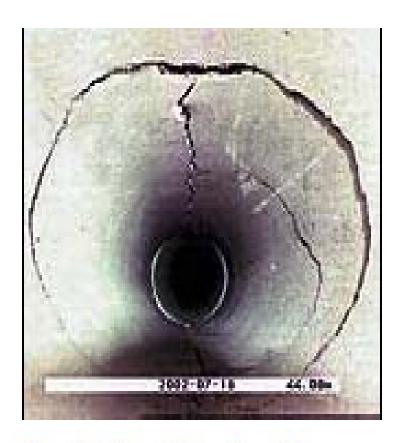
- CWA Point Sources
- Non-Point Sources
- Agriculture
- Chesapeake Bay
- Nutrients
- Algae Blooms/DO
- Kills Aquatic Life
- DCWASA Blue Plains
- Billions in Nutrient Limits
- No Difference in WQ
- Watershed Act?





Infrastructure

- Funding Crisis
- Bridges, Roads, <u>Pipes!</u>
- Old Age 100yrs+
- Expect Toilets To Flush
- 1987 Grant Program Replaced by CWSRF
- Recovery Act \$4 Billion
- \$500 Billion Next 20yrs
- Trust Fund/Flush Tax?





Time To Think Creatively



Thank You

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